

Today—Rain and slightly cooler. Tomorrow—Fair; cooler. Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 65.

BE PATRIOTIC—use newspapers efficiently. When you have finished reading your copy of The Washington Herald, hand it to some person who has not seen one. Make each copy do double duty in wartime and help save paper.

50-MILE FRONT LINE RETREATS

I. W. W. BOMB KILLS FOUR, HURTS THIRTY

Terrific Explosion in Federal Building Entrance at Chicago.

ARREST 50 SUSPECTS

Police Round Up All Possible Affiliated with I. W. W.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—A bomb placed behind a radiator inside the entrance to the Federal Building exploded with terrific violence this afternoon, killing four persons and injuring thirty. Among the dead were a young woman and a sailor. This toll of death and injury was the vengeance of the I. W. W. for the conviction and prison sentences of the ninety-seven of their number who conspired to block the government's war program. The trial was held in the Federal Building.

Define blame for the outrage was placed upon the organization tonight by Philip J. Barry, acting head of the Department of Justice in Chicago. Hundreds of Federal operatives and American Protective League members were sent out to round up every known I. W. W. Fifty suspects were brought in, among them men who were said to have made threats against the government after the trial.

Explosion Terrific. The force of the explosion was terrific, and many of those hurt were outside or near the building at the time. Two horses standing near the entrance to the building were killed. The explosion caused the collapse of a nearby building.

William D. Haywood, leader of the I. W. W., who is under a 2-year sentence, was in the building at the time. He was immediately seized by officers and questioned. He denied that any member of his organization could have placed the bomb.

One woman was arrested as she attempted to leave the building. She screamed as she struggled with the officer. She gave her name as Syla Raffell, and was held for investigation.

Helen Michle, 13 years old, was killed at her sister's side, as they were passing the entrance. She and her sister Irma, who is 21, were both struck by pieces of debris blown out by the blast. The younger woman was on the side nearest the building and was instantly killed.

FOUR CARS COLLIDE AT CORNER CROSSING

Two Occupants to Hospital; Little Damage to Machines.

An unusual automobile collision occurred yesterday afternoon when four automobiles came together at the corner of Twenty-first and P streets northwest. One of the autos was driven by Joseph P. Donovan, of 6 Hilyer court, the second machine was driven by Joseph Nicholson, the third by Corwell W. Johnson, the fourth by H. R. Kolkov, 3 E. Holliday, 3522 P street northwest.

YANKS FIGHT IN FOUR PARTS OF BATTLE LINES

Gen. March Shows British Objective Is Really Cambrai.

4,000 AT VLADIVOSTOK

Total Americans in France Stated to Be Now 1,600,000.

American troops, probably 400,000, engaged on front lines and close-up reserves, are fighting today on four fronts successfully and valiantly, with plenty of glory left to go round among the allies. After a talk yesterday with Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, it was apparent that troops from the United States are engaged daily at these points and areas:

In the British thrust forward from Mount Kemmel. In the French-American and all-American advance east of Juvigny. On a sector described as half-way down between Soissons and the Vesle River.

In the sector from Rheims down to the Swiss border. This sector has not been much in the public eye but the daily reports to the War Department show that the Germans are making thrusts along that line in the vain hope of causing Gen. Foch to weaken the sectors, where the bloodiest work is going on.

Important Statements. Gen. March made several statements yesterday of the greatest importance as showing the real objective of the British as directed by Gen. Foch; the landing of 1,000 American reinforcements for the American troops at Vladivostok under the command of Gen. William S. Graves; the actual embarkation of more than 1,600,000 American troops for France; and the embarkation of more than 250,000 troops for the West Indies during the month.

Fall of Lille Predicted. Gen. March said, almost parenthetically, but most significantly, that the "objective of the British is Cambrai." According to Gen. March they were within seven and a half miles of that objective. Further discussion of this disclosure by Gen. March with staff officers shows that the capture of Cambrai will practically envelop Lille, as pointed out in last night's dispatches. The British, who are undoubtedly utilizing the American troops still bringing up with them, are manifestly doing at Cambrai what the Germans tried to do at Epernay, the object there being to envelop Rheims.

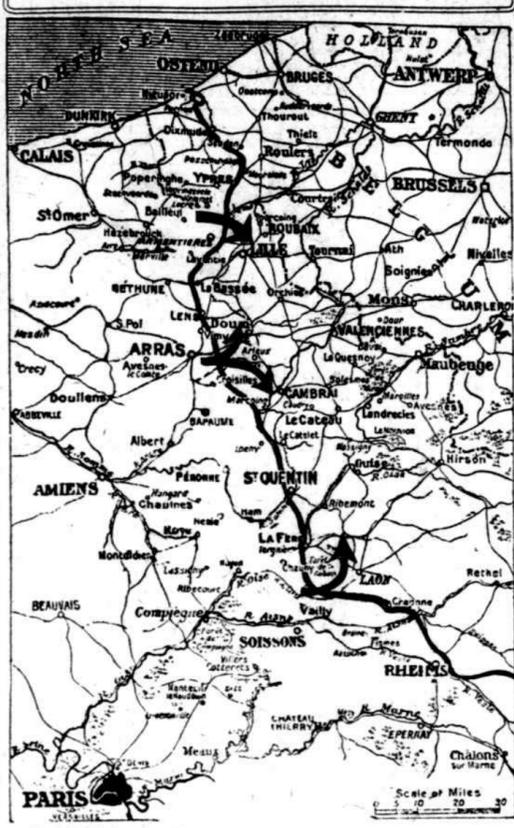
To the military mind here nothing is more important than the fall of Lille. Its fall, the French pointed out, means the inevitable abandonment of the greater part of Belgium by the German armies. The patent effect of the fall of Lille, taken in connection with the reported onward rush of the Americans, is that the French will be forced to contract their line as they retreat towards the Rhine or their pressure, the French, as noted by Gen. March, are fighting day and night and are achieving notable success. Referring to the French spirit and dash, Gen. March said:

"The French advanced south of the Somme so quickly on a 25-mile front, that they gained from five to six miles in one day—last Wednesday. At that point the Canal du Nord, the Germans tried to hold the French without complete success. The French crossed the canal at several places and near Noyon, have advanced more than a mile beyond it."

Withdrawal in Flanders.

Crediting the Americans with part of the great British drive, Gen. March said: "On the front north of the Somme the British advanced fourteen miles since the drive began. In Flanders the enemy has withdrawn without being under special pressure. The British are driving directly toward the Hindenburg line, and today the Flanders salient has practically straightened out. The American division which took part in that withdrawal has been identified as the Thirtieth, which is composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

DOUBLE-TURNING ENEMY



Gen. Foch is executing a great double-turning movement against the Hindenburg line from Ypres to Rheims—the greatest flanking strategy of the war. Biting in south of Ypres and opposite Arras he is pinching off the La Bassée salient, while south of Le Perre he is throwing in the French and Americans to roll up the major portion of the Hindenburg line from the south. The map shows the Hindenburg line and the direction of these two movements, really sections of one great strategic plan. According to latest advices from the front last night the British are but seven miles from Cambrai and are nearing Douai, while to the south the Americans and French are within sight of Laon.

U. S. PAYS RENT ON HUNS' SHIPS IN AUGUST, 66

Government Commandeered 7 German Vessels Not Knowing Fact.

Hurley Tells of Tonnage Record Outstripping Su Sinking.

New York, Sept. 4.—The United States government has been paying rental on seven ships owned by German interests, it became known today when A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, issued a detailed statement announcing seizure of two shipping companies, the American Trans-Atlantic Company and the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation, both of New York. Each concern is capitalized at \$2,500,000 and the two controlled 11 ships.

According to Palmer's statement, Richard G. Wagner, a native of Milwaukee, and son of a German, organized the companies in 1914 with money obtained from Germany through interests in Denmark. Count von Bernstorff furnished \$40,000 toward the projects.

Several of the ships were furnished by Albert Jensen of Copenhagen, a representative of Hugo Stinnes, wealthy German ship owner. Jensen has since been convicted in Denmark of trying to smuggle copper to Germany as sugar.

Wagner, who was in the bridge building business and later in the beet sugar industry in Wisconsin, is alleged to have confessed that he deeded to the allied governments for three years as to the ownership of the two shipping companies. Some time ago four of the ships were seized by the British and French governments and the United States commandeered the others.

KITTEN AND U. S. ARMY LONG HOLD UP W. V. CAR

Feline Mite Finally Rescued by Armed Sentinel; Car Goes On.

A tiny scrap of a kitten and a portion of the United States Army Railway for several minutes last night. When the car from Fairfax stopped at Hatfield the little animal marched serenely out from the car. The soldier on guard immediately deserted his post, and tried to coax pussy into safety.

2 FLYING DEATHS IN WEEK

Only Fatal Accidents in U. S. Though 803,760 Miles Flown.

Two deaths from flying accidents in the training fields of the country out of 803,760 miles of air travel is the record for the week ending August 24, 1918. During the week 10,047 hours of flying are recorded.

OISE FRONT CAVES IN; 7 MILES TO CAMBRAI; BRITISH PRESSING ON

Americans Cross River Between Bazoches and Fismes on 3-Mile Front.

ADVANCE PROGRESSING

Our Troops Push Onward Despite Resistance; Yanks in Big Fight.

BULLETIN

The following official communication from Gen. Pershing, covering Wednesday's operations, was made public by the War Department early this morning: "Section A—Yielding to the continued pressure of the allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. Our troops, in close pursuit, have taken Bazoches, Perles, Fismette and Bafieux, capturing prisoners and machine guns. They have reached the line Bauxcère-Blancy-Le Grand-Hameaux. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Daroncourt and Conflans." With the American Army on the Aisne-Vesle front, Sept. 4.—Light forces of Americans have crossed the Vesle River between Bazoches and the east of Fismes (a fronting of some three miles) endeavoring German rear guards consisting of a screen of machine gunners.

Our advance is progressing.

With the Americans North of Soissons, Sept. 4.—American troops have been used four times in major operations on the West front and each time they were placed at points in the line nearest to Paris which, as is now known, was always Ludendorff's goal in his offensives this year.

In May, after the Germans had tried to split the French and British armies asunder, Americans were entrusted with the task of storming Cantigny and wiping out the salient there which marked practically the nearest German step toward Paris.

In June, when the German crown prince had rushed Chateau Thierry, Americans were thrown astride the main Paris highway at Belleau Wood.

In July when Foch began his great counter offensive, Americans were used northeast of Villers Cotterets, where the German menace to the French capital was grave indeed.

Americans Used for Blow.

Finally, when Mangin struck north of the Aisne, Americans were placed on the storming line to carry Juvigny Plateau, where the Germans had the nearest striking point toward Paris.

Verstet French officers regard the Juvigny fighting as the most desperate of the whole war. Those who have viewed the battlefield assert the number of German dead exceeds that of the first Marne battle, as well as the principal railroad and highway center behind the German armies on the southern part of their Western front.

Ludendorff ordered Gen. von Carl to defend the Juvigny position to the last man, placing the best divisions at his disposal as reinforcements. These reinforcements were slowly but surely fed to the corps under Gens. von Stein, von Hoffmann and von Staab, between the Aisne and the Ailette, and were gradually consumed in the furnace of our bombardment.

Cornerstone Position.

A captured German army order describes the Juvigny Plateau as the cornerstone position of the West front, exactly as Fort Douaumont had been described on February 16, 1918, when the Crown Prince's Brandeburgers captured the citadel.

Six Million Yank Letters Arrive in N. Y.

Six million letters from the American Expeditionary Forces arrived in New York yesterday. The letters are for mothers, wives and sweethearts of members of the force, many of whom have not heard from the boys for months. Much anxiety in homes all over the country which has been felt by fond mothers and sacked sweethearts will be dispelled when these letters are received. The missives are being distributed as rapidly as possible.

BOLSHEVISTS WAR ON ALLIES

German Bolshevik Plan Reported; Britain Sends Strong Note.

London, September 4.—The Sketch learns that the Bolsheviks have declared war on the Entente. The German-Bolshevik plan, according to the paper, is to recruit the Russian millions for Germany.

London, September 4.—A vigorous note has been sent by Great Britain to the Bolshevik government at Moscow, reading in part as follows: "The British government has learned that an outrageous attack was made on the British Embassy at Petrograd, that its contents have been sacked and destroyed."

Demand Prompt Reparation.

"We demand immediate reparation and the prompt punishment of anyone responsible for or concerned in this abominable outrage. "Should the Russian Soviet government fail to give complete satisfaction, or should any other acts of violence be committed against a British subject, His Majesty's government will hold the members of the Soviet government individually responsible and will make every endeavor to secure the return of official representatives of Great Britain and of the Russian Soviet government to their respective countries."

"You have already been informed through Mr. Litvinoff (Bolshevik Ambassador at London), that His Majesty's government was prepared to do everything possible to secure the return of official representatives of Great Britain and of the Russian Soviet government to their respective countries."

"His Majesty's government was prepared to place M. Litvinoff and members of his staff under preventive arrest until such time as all British retaliation and reparation had been allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier—free from molestation."

SPANISH WAR VETS IN MONSTER PARADE

California Favored for Next Meeting Place of Organization.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—Spanish-American war veterans from all parts of the world gathered here today for their twelfth annual convention, 1,200 members of the organization participated.

The ceremonies started this morning with a short business session followed by a mammoth parade in the afternoon. Early this evening the delegation and its members, composed of members of the United Spanish war veterans held its annual crawl and the day was brought to a close with a grand military ball at the Fifth Regiment Armory.

WILCOX IN LEAD.

Latest Returns Put Him Ahead of Gov. Philipp in Wisconsin. Milwaukee, September 4.—With 1,700 out of 2,236 precincts in the State reported the vote for governor on the Republican ticket put Roy P. Wilcox in the lead with a small plurality. The vote for Governor stands at 61,084 while that for Wilcox E. L. Philipp is 50,399. Philipp sought nomination for a third term.

Whole German Nesle-Coucy Line Collapsing--Enemy in Full Retreat North of Oise.

AMERICANS ENGAGE IN FIGHT

Our Troops Take Prominent Part in Aisne-Vesle Action--British Press Lines Forward in North.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A body blow was struck the German front astride the Oise by the French today. The whole German line from the east of Nesle to the region southeast of Coucy-le-Chateau is tonight collapsing as a result. The crown prince's Aisne-Vesle front is directly affected by this new jolt on its flank and already the French and Americans have crossed the Vesle at several places. The advance is said to be progressing and is meeting only rear guard machine gun screens.

North of the Oise Canal the Germans are in full retreat. The sudden French thrust is a severe blow to the Teuton staff, for in that region—the hinge between the Canal-du-Nord line and the Soissons and Aisne-Vesle armies—it had figured on making a stubborn stand. An enormous array of cannon is concentrated there.

Dispatches from the attacking front late tonight state that the French are only a mile from Guscard, while Gen. Plumer's forces in Flanders are a mile and a half from Armentieres.

The British alone have taken 70,000 prisoners since August 1. Of this total 20,000 were taken by the Canadians.

FRENCH PASS LIBERMONT.

East of the Canal-du-Nord the French passed beyond Libermont and are tonight less than five miles from Ham, the last German stronghold west of the St. Quentin-La Fere line.

Simultaneously the whole Franco-American front, from the north of Soissons to the west of Fismes, leaped into action, storming northward between the Vesle and the Aisne.

Bucy-le-Long and Montcel were captured, and thence south eastward to the north of Fismes our lines shoved forward, at some points passing the line Chassemy-Brenelle-Vaubert Vaucere-Blancy-les-Fismes. To the southeast of the latter place the attackers gained a foothold on the ridge north of Baslieux.

CAVALRY IN ACTION.

Cavalry is in action along the whole twenty-five mile front Chauny and La Fere are aflame; so is Jussy.

The Paris war office tonight reports the capture of many prisoners and guns and great quantities of material.

Marizelle, between the Ailette and the Oise, has been captured in a dashing French advance across the Ailette, and here the Poilus are only two miles from Chauny, the key to La Fere, which is eight and a half miles to the northeast.

Between the Aisne and the Ailette a terrific all-day battle ended with the enemy taking to his heels. Americans are believed to have taken a prominent part in this fighting.

The German defeat was the result of one of the most brilliantly co-ordinated dual actions of the whole counter offensive. The French forces east of the Canal-du-Nord smashed eastward, reaching the line Frenches-Guiscard-Beaugies-Grand-Mondes-court-Apilly, while south of the Oise and below the Ailette the forces on their right battered their way northeastward, the dual advance being a converging movement on Chauny and La Fere.

London, Sept. 4.—Only seven miles separate the British from Cambrai tonight. In Flanders, where the Germans continue to retire from the Lys pocket, British and American troops are in Croix-du-Bac, only three and a half miles southwest of Armentieres, the chief rail center west of Lille. French and Americans are on the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau.